Quiz 5   
Chapter 04 \_ Civil Liberties: Protecting Individual Rights  
  
1. The Miranda warning was strengthened by the Supreme Court in 2004 in   
A. Palko v. Connecticut.  
B. Stenberg v. Carhart.  
C. Reno v. ACLU.  
D. Ferguson v. Charleston.  
E. Missouri v. Siebert.  
  
2. Gideon v. Wainwright required the states to   
A. temporarily abolish the death penalty.  
B. expand the exclusionary rule to both felony and misdemeanor cases.  
C. furnish attorneys for poor defendants in felony cases.  
D. grant speedy trials to defendants after 90 days of delay.  
E. provide more funding for education.  
  
3. The exclusionary rule states that   
A. federal law cannot be applied in state courts.  
B. the laws of one state court cannot be applied in the courts of another state.  
C. after seven years, the statute of limitations applies, except in murder cases.  
D. evidence obtained illegally is inadmissible in court.  
E. state law cannot be applied in federal courts.  
  
4. The inevitable discovery exception   
A. holds that the exclusionary rule can be waived in cases where failure to convict can lead to further public harm.  
B. holds that otherwise excludable evidence can be admitted in trial if police believed they were following the proper procedures.  
C. allows the use of evidence that would have been discovered by other means or through other forms of evidence.  
D. has effectively invalidated the exclusionary rule.  
E. holds that a convicted person may not appeal the conviction when his or her own actions would have ultimately led to further unlawful acts.  
  
5. Which of the following is true of the appeal process?   
A. The Constitution guarantees at least one appeal after conviction, but many states continue to challenge this guarantee in court.  
B. Both the federal and all state constitutions guarantee an appeal after conviction.  
C. The Constitution does not guarantee an appeal after conviction, but the federal government and all states permit at least one appeal.  
D. There are no guarantees of appeal at the federal or state level, but the appeal process has been effectively certified through common practice.  
E. The guarantee of appeal in the states was established as part of selective incorporation as applied to the Fourteenth Amendment.  
  
6. In a 2004 case involving the issue of whether a U.S. citizen accused of terrorist acts is entitled to constitutional protections, the Supreme Court held that such citizens   
A. are protected only if they live in the United States.  
B. are protected only if they have not been previously convicted of a crime.  
C. are protected only if law enforcement officials decide they deserve such protections.  
D. must be handled by military courts.  
E. do have the right to a judicial hearing.  
  
7. The USA Patriot Act   
A. grants the government new powers of surveillance.  
B. relaxed restrictions on the sharing of intelligence surveillance information with criminal investigators.  
C. gives intelligence agencies the authority to share crime-related information with law enforcement agencies.  
D. was enacted in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
8. Which of the following, relative to the others, is typically more protective of individual rights?   
A. the U.S. Congress  
B. the general public  
C. public opinion  
D. the presidency  
E. the judiciary  
  
Chapter 05 - Equal Rights: Struggling Toward Fairness  
  
9. The focus of civil liberties is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the focus of civil rights is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
A. individual; individual  
B. group; group  
C. individual; group  
D. group; individual  
E. Tenth Amendment; Fourteenth Amendment  
  
10. Culminating in a historic victory in 1954, black activists in the early twentieth century generally pursued civil rights through   
A. legal action.  
B. legislative action.  
C. pressure for presidential decree.  
D. bureaucratic action.  
E. campaigning through mass media.  
  
11. The Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas ruling (1954) held that racial segregation in schools violated the   
A. due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.  
B. due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.  
C. equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.  
D. Civil Rights Act.  
E. establishment clause of the First Amendment.  
  
12. The Supreme Court's ruling in the Swann case on busing differed from the Brown decision in that Swann   
A. addressed the problem of de facto discrimination.  
B. applied to many northern communities in addition to communities in the South.  
C. sanctioned the use of busing in desegregation.  
D. dealt specifically with the issue of busing.  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
13. The Supreme Court concept of suspect classifications suggests that   
A. it is impossible to impose quotas fairly because they require classifications of merit based on race.  
B. it is inherently suspect to classify one school district or public facility reserved for a particular race as inferior or superior to another.  
C. laws that classify people differently on the basis of their race or ethnicity are presumed to have discrimination as their purpose.  
D. any form of classification of people based on race or gender is not a sufficient basis for which to overturn an established federal law.  
E. any law designed to specifically affect members of different genders in different ways is inherently discriminatory.  
  
14. In applying the reasonable basis test, courts tend to   
A. require government only to show that a particular law is reasonable.  
B. assess whether a law had the support of a two-thirds majority of legislators at the time of passage.  
C. determine whether a law is working well and, if so, to allow it to remain in effect.  
D. prohibit any law that results in the unequal treatment of Americans.  
E. interpret the equal protection clause in a strict manner.  
  
15. Any law that attempts a racial or ethnic classification is subject to the   
A. reasonable basis test.  
B. strict scrutiny test.  
C. intermediate scrutiny test.  
D. precedent basis test.  
E. suspect classification test.  
  
13. Any law that includes a gender classification is subject to the   
A. reasonable basis test.  
B. strict scrutiny test.  
C. intermediate scrutiny test.  
D. precedent basis test.  
E. suspect classification test.  
  
14. The Fourteenth Amendment applies to discriminatory action by   
A. government only.  
B. private parties only.  
C. both government and private parties.  
D. the president specifically.  
E. Congress specifically.  
  
15. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was aimed at eliminating discrimination   
A. by governments in their conduct of elections (e.g., registration, placement of polling booths).  
B. by private individuals in their social relations—bigoted statements and other acts of prejudice are unlawful under most circumstances.  
C. by governments in their job practices and provision of services (e.g., schools, roads).  
D. by private individuals in their employment practices and in their operation of public accommodations (e.g., hotels, restaurants).  
E. All these answers are correct.  
  
16. The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom   
A. brought about greater rights to the disabled.  
B. came in response to the passage of the Civil Rights Act.  
C. was conducted by women seeking fairer treatment in the workplace.  
D. was conducted by women seeking the right to vote.  
E. was conducted by African Americans seeking equality of rights.  
  
  
17. When the United States first came into being, married women were permitted to   
A. vote.  
B. hold office.  
C. serve on juries.  
D. own and dispense property without the husband's consent.  
E. None of these answers is correct.  
  
18. The movement for women's rights was initially aligned with   
A. the abolition movement.  
B. the Progressive movement.  
C. the labor movement.  
D. the modern civil rights movement.  
E. the modern environmental movement.  
  
19. Politically, the fight for civil rights in Congress in the 1960s was led primarily by   
A. southern Democrats.  
B. southern Republicans.  
C. Republicans.  
D. Democrats.  
E. an about equal coalition of Democrats and Republicans.  
  
20. Which of the following groups is LEAST likely to identify with the Democratic Party?   
A. Hispanics  
B. African Americans  
C. white women  
D. white southerners  
E. white liberals